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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
Washington 25, D. C.

September 26, 1952

B.E.P.Q. 578-51

SUMMARY OF STATE NURSERY-STOCK SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS AND PLANT QUARANTINES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

WISCONSIN

The information contained in this summary was compiled from material received from the plant quarantine official of Wisconsin and has been approved by him. It is issued for the convenience of plant quarantine inspectors, shippers, transportation agents, truckers, and others concerned in the interstate movement of plants, plant products, and other materials subject to State regulation on account of plant pests.

The summary for Wisconsin gives the general requirements for shipping nursery stock into that State, as well as digests of the State plant quarantines and regulations affecting interstate shipments. An appendix furnishes information on post-office requirements for mailing plants, as well as terminal-inspection procedure. This summary does not include digests of nursery-stock or plant-quarantine requirements relating to the movement of plants entirely within the State.

The information contained in this circular was prepared by Juliet H. Carrington, Division of Plant Quarantines, and is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of or as a substitute for the original texts of the regulations and quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. For detailed information address the State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Madison 2, Wisconsin.

In addition to State requirements, shippers will need to take into consideration applicable plant quarantines of the United States Department of Agriculture. In most instances these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of specified plants, plant products, and other articles from designated regulated areas. However, some of these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of certain articles into designated protected areas. Copies of such quarantines may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

WISCONSIN

Summary of General Nursery-Stock Shipping Requirements
(Wis. Stat. 1943, ch.94, secs.94.51, 94.544, 94.60, 94.61, 94.62)

Definition of Nursery Stock.--All field-grown florist stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

General Shipping Requirements.--Any nonresident nurseryman or dealer desiring to deal in nursery stock in Wisconsin should file a certified copy of his State inspection certificate with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and pay a fee of $10. The Department may enter into reciprocal agreements with officials of other States under which nursery stock may be shipped without payment of a fee in either State. Principals should secure an agent's certificate, to be carried by each agent employed by him. Certificates expire annually on October 1 following date of issue. It is unlawful to misrepresent grade, character, variety, or quality of nursery stock offered for sale.

Each carload or other container of nursery stock moved into Wisconsin must have attached an inspection certificate of the State of origin. It is unlawful to accept uncertified nursery stock for shipment. Carriers should report the arrival of uncertified nursery stock to the Department, and when so directed by the State Entomologist must notify him of any shipment of nursery stock and hold such shipment subject to his order.

Permits for Shipment of Insects and Pathogens.--No one may sell, offer for sale, or move into Wisconsin any living insect in any stage of development or any living plant pathogens without a permit from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

Summary of State Plant Quarantines

Alfalfa Weevil
(Quarantine No. 6 (Revised), effective Dec. 15, 1941)

The movement into Wisconsin of alfalfa hay, other hay of any kind, and cereal straw, as such, as packing material, or for any other purpose, when grown or stored in the infested areas, is prohibited except under certification as provided below.

Hay and straw may move into Wisconsin from the infested areas when inspected and certified by a State or Federal inspector as free from alfalfa weevil, loaded in trucks, cars, or other vehicles free from infestation, and accompanied by a valid copy of a certificate to this effect.

Any hay and cereal straw produced in the infested areas may move into Wisconsin when accompanied by certification that they have been fumigated with methyl bromide, as specified, under supervision of a State or Federal inspector and shipped in vehicles found free from the weevil.

Shipments of alfalfa meal and chopped alfalfa hay may move into Wisconsin from the infested areas only when accompanied by a certificate to the effect that they were produced, maintained, and handled as specified in the quarantine, so as to prevent their becoming infested with the weevil. Chopped alfalfa hay must be chopped and shipped during the period December 1 through March 15.

Certificates must be in triplicate signed by the official inspector of the State of origin or his authorized representative. Upon issuance the original certificate must be mailed to the Chief, Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Madison, Wisconsin; the duplicate copy must be attached to each car, truck, or parcel of the regulated product; and the triplicate copy must be attached to the waybill. Each certificate must show names and addresses of consignor and consignee, date of shipment, number of car or license number of truck, and name of railroad or owner of truck or other vehicles.

Infested areas

Arizona	Montana	South Dakota
California	Nebraska	Utah
Colorado	Nevada	Wyoming
Idaho	Oregon	

Cranberry False Blossom
(Regulation No. 6, effective Jan. 1, 1930)

Each shipment of cranberry plants moved into Wisconsin must be accompanied by an inspection certificate of the State of origin showing that the premises of origin have been inspected and found reasonably free of false blossom. A tolerance of not more than 0.1 percent will be allowed unless a special permit is secured.

Raspberry Diseases
(Regulation, as recommended by the Central Plant Board)

Any shipment of raspberry plants moved into Wisconsin should have attached to each carload or other container a certificate of the State of origin affirming that it was issued after fulfillment of the following conditions: (1) Each block of raspberry plants in a planting was inspected and rogued twice during the previous summer, with an interval of at least 30 days between inspections; (2) not more than 2 percent of the plants was found infected with orange rust and other diseases of virus type on the first inspection, and not more than 1 percent on the second; and (3) all visibly infected plants were eradicated and immediately removed from the plantation to the satisfaction of the inspector.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on August 13, 1952, by E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist.

APPENDIX

Requirements for Mailing Plants and Plant Products

Under the postal laws and regulations, nursery stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants, and plant products, for propagation, including strawberry plants, (except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots), may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied by a State inspection certificate to the effect that the nursery or premises from which such stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects and plant diseases. Parcels containing such nursery stock must be plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. (Postal Laws and Regulations 1948, sec. 35.27(b)). Inspection and certification must be done by a plant quarantine official of the State of origin. An individual mailing of such plants or plant products, if from uninspected premises, will also be accepted upon examination and certification by a State plant quarantine official. The address of the Wisconsin plant quarantine official is given in the preceding summary.

Terminal Inspection of Mail Shipments of Plants and Plant Products
(Act Mar. 4, 1915, as amended June 4, 1936; Postal Laws and Regulations 1948, sec. 35.28)

Establishment of Terminal Inspection.--Any State desiring to operate under the provisions of the terminal inspection law so as to regulate the movement of mail shipments of plants and plant products into (or within) the State may, after having provided therefor at State expense and having designated one or more places where inspection will be maintained, arrange to have such mail shipments turned over to State plant quarantine inspectors for examination at designated inspection points. Application will be made to the Secretary of Agriculture by submitting a list of plants and plant products and the plant pests transmitted thereby, which are to be examined. The list, when approved in whole or in part, will be transmitted to the Postmaster General whereupon postmasters will be informed and instructed.

Anyone mailing a parcel containing any plants or plant products addressed to any place within a State maintaining terminal inspection thereof is required, under the law, to have the parcel plainly marked on the outside to show the nature of the contents. Materials shipped under Federal quarantine certificates issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may be exempted from terminal inspection at the option of the receiving state.

Under the provisions of the 1936 amendment to the law, any State may arrange through Federal channels, after approval by the Secretary of Agriculture as indicated above, to regulate or prohibit the movement into

(or within) the State of mail shipments of designated plants and plant products the movement of which would constitute a violation of State plant quarantine laws or regulations.

Terminal Inspection Procedure.--Upon arrival in any State maintaining terminal inspection, plants or plant products named on the approved list will be forwarded by the postmaster at destination to the nearest inspection point. If the plants or plant products are found, upon inspection, to be free from injurious pests and not in violation of any plant quarantine or regulation of the State of destination or the United States Department of Agriculture, or if disinfested when they are found infested, such plants or plant products will then be forwarded by the postmaster at the point of inspection to the addressee upon payment of postage.

If plants or plant products, upon inspection, are found to be infested with injurious pests and cannot be satisfactorily disinfested, or are in violation of any plant quarantine or regulation of the State of destination or the United States Department of Agriculture, the postmaster upon notification by the State inspector will inform the sender that the parcel will be returned to him upon his request and at his expense. In default of such request the parcel will be turned over to the State authorities for destruction.

Terminal inspection of plants and plant products is now maintained by Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Utah, and Washington. Plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection and places where terminal-inspection service is maintained are listed at the end of the summary of the general nursery-stock shipping requirements for each of the above-mentioned States, District, and Territories.

Procedure for Paying Forwarding Postage.--Methods of paying forwarding postage are provided to expedite the handling of parcels subject to terminal inspection, as follows: (1) The addressee may have the parcels addressed to himself in care of the State inspector at a designated terminal-inspection point in the State of destination and provide the inspector with postage for forwarding the inspected plants; or (2) the addressee may arrange with the sender to place on the parcels a pledge reading, "Forwarding postage guaranteed," whereupon the additional postage for forwarding will be collected from the addressee.

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